

MUCH CASH HAS BEEN SECURED BY THE REBELS

In Addition They Claim Possession of Stores, Cattle and Land Confiscated From Mexicans.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Jan. 29.—Four hundred federal soldiers were killed in the battle of Concepcion del Oro, Zacatecas, or were executed after being captured, according to an official report to constitutionalist headquarters in Matamoros today. The engagement took place early this week south of Saltillo. The rebels lost seven killed and seventy were wounded.

JUAREZ, Mexico, Jan. 29.—Five million Mexican dollars, received up to today, is the amount of cash which the rebels under General Francisco Villa possess to carry on their revolution. In addition they claim possession of much personal property, stores, cattle and land confiscated from rich families and valued at many millions.

The cash represents part of the money obtained within six months under the direction of General Villa. It was accumulated from forced loans on banks, merchants, mines, on the Terras and Creel families, and from taxation and import duties. Rebel leaders said it would be impossible to estimate the actual worth, but if the money were realized on all the property now in their possession the proceeds would be sufficient to run a government in the rebel territory for several years, and the sources of revenue are increasing. The mines and smelters are reopening on terms by which the rebels procure 10 per cent of the profits.

The money now in the rebel treasury is to be converted into a new issue of currency to replace various kinds of paper money now in circulation.

Undergoes Operation.

General Villa underwent an operation today, which was necessitated by a bullet wound received months ago. His condition was not serious. It was said he would be able to return to Chihuahua within a few days.

"Although we expect a hard fight at Torreon," said General Villa, "I would not be surprised if the defeat of the federalists there would mean the downfall of Huerta. Unless he falls at Torreon, the gateway to the south, we shall probably have to fight right on to Mexico City."

Referring to General Ynez Salazar, a federal volunteer general who escaped from Ojinaga, Mexico, and is now locked up in Marfa, Tex., for violating the neutrality laws, General Villa said, "I wish the United States would turn him over to me. I would promise not to keep him in jail long."

Salazar incurred the wrath of Americans by executing Thomas Portman, a citizen of this country, at Parral over the protest of the United States consul. Since his capture on this side efforts have been made through Washington to have him turned over to the rebels.

MEXICANS RESENT QUARANTINE ORDER

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Jan. 29.—Following the quarantine declared by Douglas health authorities against the town of Agua Prieta, just across the border, Mexican officials stopped today a train from Nogales to Douglas in Agua Prieta. Then they compelled passengers, American and Mexican, to alight and mingle with the crowd, which prohibited them from crossing the international boundary. Ordinarily, the train is merely halted in Agua Prieta for a few minutes while the baggage is inspected and then allowed to proceed across the line.

Mexicans declare that the one case of smallpox discovered did not warrant the quarantine. American passengers who came north on the passenger train could be seen from here today moving about the streets of the Mexican town, evidently trying in every possible manner to get on this side of the line.

When the railroad men learned what the Mexican officials intended to do, it is said, they sent word to all passengers to remain in the coaches at all hazards, as the crossing of the border would be dangerous. Shortly afterward, it is believed, soldiers acting under the orders of Colonel P. E. Calles, commander of the garrison, compelled them to leave the train.

One American, summoned from Nogales by telegram to come to the bedside of his dying child, put his suitcase on his shoulder, it is said, and started to walk west, with the announced intention of going to Nogales, twenty-five miles away, and crossing into the United States there. Three Mexican cavalrymen sent after him brought him back to town, according to reports here.

It is stated that the Mexicans declare they can raise the quarantine by holding back Americans who try to cross the border.

MONDELL HAMMERS BRYAN AND WILSON

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 29.—Describing the Mexican policy of the Wilson administration as the work of "amateurs, theorists, dreamers, acting on impulse when not on prejudice," Representative Frank W. Mondell of Wyoming arraigned Secretary of State Bryan in an address at the

It's Not Many Weeks Until You

will be calling the Painter and Wall Paper Man. The answer will be as it always is, "Don't know when." It's not that way now. We can do it at short notice with most efficient workmen.

W. A. DUVALL
Was. 3154. 122 E. Broadway.

McKinley day dinner of the Young Men's Republican club tonight.

The policy toward the government of Huerta in Mexico, temporarily pursued by the Taft administration to emphasize our abhorrence and disapproval of the methods by which that government was established," said Mr. Mondell, "was allowed to drift into a state of almost vacillation while the present secretary of state traveled on lucrative lecture tours. The only feature of our present attitude toward Mexico that appears to have any element of fixity is the fatuous and fantastic theory that we shall decline to hold official relations with any government people on the hemisphere may establish unless composed of persons and inaugurated under conditions entirely compatible with our ideas of what ideal government should be.

Retarding Peace.

"And so we have drifted—making ourselves ridiculous in the eyes of the world and isolating ourselves from the opportunity of protecting Americans and other foreigners in Mexico, and their property. We are holding as prisoners of war hundreds of women and children and constituting ourselves the aiders and abettors of, and to a certain extent the apologists for, outlaws, bandits and assassins of the stripe of Zapata and Villa. While all this is going on and in spite of the admitted good intentions of the president, our attitude is retarding peace or than aiding in the establishment of peaceful conditions in Mexico.

"I am very glad to credit the best intentions of the world to the president and to the secretary of state with relation to our foreign affairs, but good intentions cannot save us from disasters which amateurs, theorists, dreamers acting on impulse when not on prejudice, are likely to bring upon us."

Other speakers were United States senators Charles Penrose of Pennsylvania and Representative A. T. Treadway of Massachusetts.

AMERICANS SLAIN ACROSS THE LINE

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 29.—Two Americans, one of them P. W. Harwood, an Oakland, Cal., newspaper man, were led out from Tijuana, Mexico, shortly before midnight yesterday under a guard of Mexican federal soldiers, and are now believed to be lying dead in the mountains a few miles south of the line after being subjected to the fugitive law. Three miles south of the border Harwood managed to slip a note to a Mexican who passed them on the road. The note was addressed to a San Diego newspaper man.

The letter, which reached this city today, stated that the two American prisoners had been compelled to confess they were smugglers in order to avoid "increasing the suspicions of the authorities, who were told by some persons that we were rebels." The other man, the letter says, was Mortimer Miller.

According to the Mexican who mailed the letter, the guard of six federal soldiers carried no supplies, and aside from a small blanket which one of the Americans had, there was no food. The United States officials along the border that the prisoners were not being taken to Ensenada for trial, as the Mexican authorities asserted, but were being taken to the mountains, where they would be subjected to the law of "la fuga," beyond the sight of Americans on this side of the international line.

According to the letter, Harwood expected that he and Miller would be held until the other six members of the party were captured by the federalists.

Four of the other six were captured yesterday morning in the mountains southeast of Tijuana and are now held in the jail. The other two have been cornered by a detachment of troops in an old mine tunnel three miles south of Tijuana. The troops are awaiting the fugitives at the entrance to the mine until the fugitives are starved out.

Mexican authorities in Tijuana refuse to say anything regarding the capture of the band of Americans. It has leaked out, however, that the federal authorities believe them to be leaders of a gang of outlaws who were planning to overthrow the federal power in Lower California.

United States customs and immigration officials declare the Americans undoubtedly are smugglers; and they hold to this view in spite of the letter received here from Harwood.

BABIES AND LITTLE CHILDREN ARE EATEN

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—Rev. H. A. Malley, a young Congregational missionary, who arrived today on the liner Ventura from the Antipodes, asserts that cannibalism still exists to a large degree in New Guinea. Babies and little children are the principal victims, according to the missionary, who also brought details of the death of the German explorer, Werner, in the jungle wilds of the island.

Rev. Mr. Malley, "that nineteenth-century prisoners held by the British government in New Guinea are confined either for murder or cannibalism."

"I learned of the fate of Werner from his partner, Winzer, with whom I traveled when he came back to Papua. Last August the two Germans set out for the interior in search of rubber. They were accompanied by guides and a large party of native carriers. After they had gone some distance they quarreled and parted, Winzer returning to the coast and Werner continuing into the interior."

"Some time later the guides returned with the tale that the party had been surprised by cannibals. The natives fled, but Werner was speared, clubbed to death and, according to the guides, eaten. Later investigation disclosed that the cannibals had nothing to do with the bones of the explorer."

UTAH INDIANS FARE WELL IN HOUSE BILL

Special to The Tribune. WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Indian appropriation bill reported in the house, in addition to the regular appropriation for Indians in Utah, provides \$10,000 for the support of detached Indians in the state. It also authorizes the secretary of the interior to withdraw from the funds in the United States treasury to the credit of the confederated Utes in Utah \$250,000, to be expended for the civilization and support of these Indians. The bill also provides \$10,000 for furnishing seeds and agricultural implements to the Utes and \$10,000 for constructing lateral canals to irrigate the allotted lands of the Uncompagme, Ute and White River Utes in Utah.

The First National bank of Payette, Idaho, has applied to join the federal reserve system.

NEW DIVORCE LAW OF NEVADA IS ATTACKED

RENO, Nev., Jan. 29.—Steps to test the constitutionality of the new Nevada divorce law requiring a year's residence to confer jurisdiction were taken today in the filing in the state district court of the complaint of Pearl E. Culpen against Lee F. Culpen. The parties were married in Lassen county, Cal., three years ago and Mrs. Culpen now for a residence of six months. Culpen is not a resident of the state.

The new law became effective January 1 and provides that when both parties live in the state a residence of six months is sufficient, but when only one lives here he must be a bona fide resident for twelve months.

Salt Lickers in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Baltimore, L. Handsett; Hotel Astor, F. V. Martin; Union Square, J. F. Marshall, W. C. Druehl.

DEEPLY CONCERNED FOR EFFECTS OF NAVAL BLOCK

Hero of Manila Bay, Unable to Appear Before House Committee, Expresses His Views.

By JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES.

By International News Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Admiral Dewey, who was expected to appear before the house committee on naval affairs in behalf of four battleships yesterday, was unable to be present, and Admiral Vreeland appeared in his place.

The great admiral of the American navy has prepared a striking interview, which expresses his views upon this question—views which have not been expressed before. The interview will appear in the forthcoming issue of the Navy Magazine.

Through the courtesy of the Navy League of the United States I am enabled to give this interview exclusively to the International News Service.

Dewey's Statement.

Admiral Dewey says: A careful study of our naval establishment, as it exists today, leads me to the conclusion that the navy is growing from a need that the people feel instinctively, but know not how to meet. The masses of the people here in inland rarely have a battle ship, have no opportunity for gaining knowledge of the navy. They believe in an "equipped navy," but are not sufficiently informed to urge their representatives as to its upbuilding. The result has been that the growth of the navy has been haphazard; has been feverishly pushed at times when there was imminent national danger, and allowed to almost go by the board when the need was no longer so urgent for alarm to the untrained observer.

Study of Naval Board.

The general board carefully studied the nation's commercial aspirations and the strength of the countries with whom commercial rivalry was likely to bring us in contact. It studied the well-established national policies like the Monroe doctrine and the restriction of Oriental immigration. It looked into possible complications over defending the Panama canal and maintaining its neutrality. It became thoroughly convinced that these policies could not be sustained without an adequate navy, that America must have a navy, and that the place that it should justly hold among the nations of the world.

Added to this, the general board studied the naval policies of other strong nations, familiarized itself with their degree of preparedness, gained their points regarding the capture of a date twenty years ahead. It found that some of these nations had outlined for themselves definite programs for the future, and that the United States expected to be able to occupy a position of influence besides the nations of the world. It must adopt a program that would give it a comparable fleet at the future date.

Ready With Programme.

So, three years after its organization, the general board, in 1913, was ready with its recommendations of a building programme to last through the years 1913-1922. It was a well-balanced and effective fleet in the year 1920. It was convinced of the advisability of substituting this continuing programme for the haphazard methods of annual appropriations.

Since 1903 the general board has been giving the same advice with relation to a building policy. Its recommendations have each year been unanimously concurred in by the executive board of the navy. The public has usually been acquainted with the number of ships that the general board has asked for, but the reasons for those requests have accumulated dust in the archives of the navy department, and the public does not understand the patriotic reasons that lie back of the recommendations. This year the secretary of the navy has transmitted the advice of the general board to congress for the first time, and it has been made public.

Public Should Know.

The general board is most anxious that the public should become familiar with the building policy that it recommends. It believes that the public, understanding, will instruct its representatives to provide an adequate fleet. It will then rest with the people and not the naval experts.

And this building programme. We do not propose to build a fleet in the first place it was suggested that the nation adopt a definite cumulative building programme.

It was shown that if provision were made for two battleships a year, with a third ship the third year, the result in 1920 would be a fleet of twenty-eight capital ships. The auxiliary ships to maintain a well-balanced navy should, of course, be provided in proportion to the capital ships. This would not appear to be an over-ambitious building programme. The general board later came to recommend as many as four battleships a year. The impression went abroad that the general board stood for a continuous programme of four ships a year. This was wrong. The board recommended this number of ships for given years, because the ships provided in previous years had been too few and the possibility of reaching the goal of forty-eight ships in 1920 depended on providing the great number at the time asked.

United States Lags.

It is not generally realized that the United States is lamentably behind in the construction of battleships and that the navy has already been placed in a position of inferiority during the past two years.

The general board now realizes that its policy of forty-eight battleships in 1920 will not be realized. It believes that a building programme that will secure that result the earliest possible date should, however, be definitely adopted. It recognizes that full understanding and complete support from the people and from congress cannot be obtained immediately, nor in a few weeks nor months.

It believes, however, that it can eventually be obtained, and that the best and surest method of doing this is for the department, which has knowledge and understanding of the questions involved, to adopt and maintain consistently from year to year a fixed governmental policy, taking the congress and the people fully into its confidence and disseminating generally throughout the press, through patriotic societies and organizations and through any other available agencies, its reasons and arguments in support of its policy. And when the creation of this logical, well-balanced navy is brought

OUTLINES THE PROBLEMS NOW BEING SOLVED

President Wilson Divulges Some of More Important Facts in Connection With His Foreign Policy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—President Wilson outlined informally today the status of those problems of American diplomacy which have been brought to public attention by his recent conference with the senate committee on foreign relations. He reiterated with emphasis that no crisis was at hand in any of the questions he had discussed, unless the Mexican situation could be construed as in the nature of a perpetual crisis, fraught always with the possibility of sudden change or unexpected developments.

In divulging some of the more important facts concerning American foreign policy, the president sounded a warning against unwarranted speculation in the press on foreign questions, indicating that governments frequently were embarrassed by unfounded reports.

The president made it clear that while he had taken up the relations with Mexico, Japan and Great Britain and the general arbitration treaties at the same time with the senators, these problems would be grouped together and having no bearing on the Mexican situation. He regarded them as interrelated only in so far as he wished the senate foreign relations committee to take them under consideration so as to form a judgment on all of the points involved.

Mexican Situation.

With respect to Mexico, the president let it be known that the only settled part of his policy at present was to continue the course of watchful waiting, but that this was a day-to-day conviction with him subject to developments in the revolution. He has not made up his mind to lift the embargo on arms, but is considering arguments for and against such a course.

The president pronounced as false the report that the Japanese government was supplying munitions of war to the Huerta government. This was inquired into several months ago by Ambassador Guthrie at Tokyo, who learned that one shipment of arms had gone to Mexico from a Japanese commercial house, and that another consignment was to be sent next February.

No Request Made.

The president made it clear that the United States had never asked Japan or any other nation to restrict exports of arms to Mexico, knowing that the government possessed no such right under the law of nations, and that special legislation would have to be enacted by each country to prohibit commercial transactions, similar to the joint resolution of March 14, 1912, in the American congress.

The president believes that the foreign governments are doing all they can to show a friendly spirit toward the United States in the Mexican situation. The American government realizes that the Huerta administration has a plentiful supply of ammunition and arms, although most of the rifles are not in use, because the government has no money to pay its troops, and desertions are many.

President Wilson was informed that General Huerta is obtaining no funds from the United States, but is relying for forced contributions and increased taxes—a situation that is creating much dissatisfaction in Mexico, according to official reports here. The president disposed of queries in connection with the visit of officers of the Japanese cruiser Kikyo to the United States by letting it be known that the American government had not regarded it as differing in any way from the recent trips of British and German naval officers to the Mexican capital.

Relations With Japan.

As to the relations of the United States with Japan, it became known that the two governments were discussing proposals to cement friendly relations, but that the negotiations over the California land question had been closed. The United States government, it was learned, views that phase of the question as concluded because the federal government cannot under the constitution dictate to a state what its land laws should contain, and because no court decision has defined whether a treaty can override a state law or vice versa. It is understood that the contention, as well as the doubt of the United States on whether or not any treaty with Japan actually was violated, was the underlying reason for the determination of the American government to bring out a new treaty or some other proposal that would make perfect evidence the sincere friendship of the American people to Japan. Nothing along this line, however, has been formulated.

Chinda Meets Bryan.

Viscount Chinda, the Japanese ambassador, had a long conference with Secretary Bryan today, but its nature was not disclosed. The Japanese government is taking a deep interest, it is known, in pending immigration legislation as it might affect Japan. Secretary Bryan, it became known, has expressed his approval of the letter sent by Counselor John Bassett Moore to the house immigration committee recently pointing out the relations of the pending immigration bills to existing treaties. It was his mind was "still to be told" the illiteracy test feature of proposed immigration legislation, and he expected to give a hearing on immigration questions soon.

The earnest desire of the president

about this government will have by no means the best fleet among the nations, but it is not a "adequate navy."

That fleet will consist of a capital ship for each battle line in the union. For each battleship there should be four destroyers and two submarines, those invisible protectors of home ports. There should be auxiliary ships, supply ships, hospital ships, transports, tenders, all in the proper proportion.

This comprehensive programme would be in harmony with the requirements of the constitution and would provide a navy to maintain an adequate and well-proportioned navy sufficient to defend American policies, protect our citizens and uphold the honor and dignity of the nation.



We are showing a nice variety of advanced models in **LADIES' SUITS** and **MILLINERY** for spring. Be stylishly clad for your coast trip.

Clearance Prices for Today and Tomorrow

No matter how extraordinary the price reductions may be, you can rely on goods purchased from Z. C. M. I. being exactly as represented. We do not allow marking up, or fictitious values.

Ladies' Suits, Special Only \$9.00

A number of Ladies' Suits culled from our stock, ranging in price from \$21.50 to \$50.00.

Among them you will find light colors, dark colors, navy blues, browns, blacks, grays, greens and mixtures. While they last, your choice at \$9.00. No approvals, no exchanges. Alterations extra.

Coats, Half Price

When you feel those cold winds that have gathered keenness from snowclad banks, it is a reminder that a warm, comfortable coat would be appreciated.

This is your opportunity to obtain a stylish one at 50c on the dollar. There is a nice variety to select from in boucles, chinchillas, novelties, navies, browns and black. Prices range from \$22.50 to \$30, your choice now at HALF PRICE.

Furs, Half Price

Choose now from our entire line of Furs, excepting natural mink, at HALF PRICE.

Fur Coats, One-Fourth Off

Dressing House
Sacques 35c Dresses \$1.00

Neat, well made Lawn Dressing Sacques in navy blue and French blue with figures and light grounds with stripes, checks and figures; tape bound edges and shirred waist. Your choice only 35c.

Attractive House Dresses in percales, lawns and printed crepes. Lace trimmed, embroidered, self trimmed and combination trimmed. They are splendid values for \$1.00.



Ladies' and Misses' Sweaters HALF PRICE

Our entire line of Ladies' Sweaters, excepting the H. M. line, at Half Price. A line of Misses' Sweaters, sizes 28 to 34, regular \$3 values.

OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 112-114 SO. MAIN STREET

that the sixteen arbitration treaties should be renewed was reiterated by him today.

In regard to the situation in Haiti, the president is waiting for more definite views from the cabinet before announcing the position of the American government.

Bryan Favors Delay.

Consideration of the Baker bill to exclude Asiatic immigrants was again postponed today by the house committee in charge. The action was generally interpreted in congress as an indication of the disposition of leaders to work in harmony with the administration on the Japanese negotiations.

Meanwhile, Chairman Burnett is expected to confer further with Secretary Bryan, whose view, according to members of the committee, does not favor discussion of the question of the exclusion of Japanese at this time.

Pacific coast members of the committee, however, amended the pending Burnett literacy-test general immigration bill to make it a misdeemeanor for an alien to be knowingly aid the entry of aliens who advocate or teach the destruction of property.

Another amendment would raise to five years the provision that any alien may be deported within three years if found advocating or teaching to be the destruction of property, anarchy, overthrow of government or assassination of public officials.

Assurances Lacking.

TOKIO, Jan. 29.—Hopes are expressed in official circles here today that a basis of understanding on the California alien land ownership question will be found by the Japanese and United States governments.

The chief concern here seems to be in regard to future legislation in America, and it is said any additional measures directed unfavorably to the Japanese would be considered a serious menace to the traditional friendship of the two countries.

The government at Washington has endeavored to assure Japan that the state of California would cease adopting legislation held by Japan to be discriminatory. This is admitted here, but it is pointed out that owing to political distinctions between the governments of Washington and California there might be some difficulty in obtaining reasonable assurances for the future.

Protest Prevailed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Secretary Bryan said today there were no pending negotiations between Japan and the United States over a measure which would prohibit the importation of Japanese made by laborers under fourteen years old, and who, it was said, Japan considered in conflict with

treaty provisions between the two countries.

Mr. Bryan pointed out that such a provision was in the Japanese tariff, after representations in behalf of Japan, was stricken out. No separate bill with such a provision has been introduced in congress.

Baron Makino, Japanese minister of foreign affairs, in reply to questions in Tokyo yesterday, said negotiations were in progress with Secretary Bryan with the object of eliminating alleged discriminatory measures either adopted or pending in the United States.

Taggart Out of the House. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 29.—Vice President Charles D. Taggart, Indiana's Democratic national committee member, announced tonight that he would not be a candidate for re-election to the senate.

Taggart Out of the House. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 29.—Vice President Charles D. Taggart, Indiana's Democratic national committee member, announced tonight that he would not be a candidate for re-election to the senate.

Taggart Out of the House. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 29.—Vice President Charles D. Taggart, Indiana's Democratic national committee member, announced tonight that he would not be a candidate for re-election to the senate.

Taggart Out of the House. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 29.—Vice President Charles D. Taggart, Indiana's Democratic national committee member, announced tonight that he would not be a candidate for re-election to the senate.

Taggart Out of the House. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 29.—Vice President Charles D. Taggart, Indiana's Democratic national committee member, announced tonight that he would not be a candidate for re-election to the senate.

Taggart Out of the House. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 29.—Vice President Charles D. Taggart, Indiana's Democratic national committee member, announced tonight that he would not be a candidate for re-election to the senate.

Taggart Out of the House. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 29.—Vice President Charles D. Taggart, Indiana's Democratic national committee member, announced tonight that he would not be a candidate for re-election to the senate.

Taggart Out of the House. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 29.—Vice President Charles D. Taggart, Indiana's Democratic national committee member, announced tonight that he would not be a candidate for re-election to the senate.

Taggart Out of the House. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 29.—Vice President Charles D. Taggart, Indiana's Democratic national committee member, announced tonight that he would not be a candidate for re-election to the senate.

Taggart Out of the House. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 29.—Vice President Charles D. Taggart, Indiana's Democratic national committee member, announced tonight that he would not be a candidate for re-election to the senate.

Taggart Out of the House. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 29.—Vice President Charles D. Taggart, Indiana's Democratic national committee member, announced tonight that he would not be a candidate for re-election to the senate.

Taggart Out of the House. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 29.—Vice President Charles D. Taggart, Indiana's Democratic national committee member, announced tonight that he would not be a candidate for re-election to the senate.

Taggart Out of the House. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 29.—Vice President Charles D. Taggart, Indiana's Democratic national committee member, announced tonight that he would not be a candidate for re-election to the senate.

Taggart Out of the House. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 29.—Vice President Charles D. Taggart, Indiana's Democratic national committee member, announced tonight that he would not be a candidate for re-election to the senate.

Taggart Out of the House. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 29.—Vice President Charles D. Taggart, Indiana's Democratic national committee member, announced tonight that he would not be a candidate for re-election to the senate.

Taggart Out of the House. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 29.—Vice President Charles D. Taggart, Indiana's Democratic national committee member, announced tonight that he would not be a candidate for re-election to the senate.

Taggart Out of the House. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 29.—Vice President Charles D. Taggart, Indiana's Democratic national committee member, announced tonight that he would not be a candidate for re-election to the senate.

Taggart Out of the House. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 29.—Vice President Charles D. Taggart, Indiana's Democratic national committee member, announced tonight that he would not be a candidate for re-election to the senate.

Taggart Out of the House. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 29.—Vice President Charles D. Taggart, Indiana's Democratic national committee member, announced tonight that he would not be a candidate for re-election to the senate.



Suits and Overco